

Demographic Bulletin



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RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENTS IN ONTARIO



Ontario's population experienced its highest annual percentage growth since 1975 in the 12 months from June 1, 1983 to June 1, 1984.

- The 1.4 per cent increase brought the estimated population to 8,937,400.
- Ontario recorded a larger absolute increase (121,400 people) than the other nine provinces combined (120,600 people).
- . The growth rate for the rest of Canada declined for the third consecutive year.

POPULATION GROWTH, ONTARIO AND THE REST OF CANADA
1982-1984¹

TABLE 1

	Number			Per Cent		
	1982 ²	1983 ³	1984 ³	1982	1983	1984
Ontario	91,400	99,900	121,400	1.1	1.1	1.4
Rest of Canada	198,700	154,200	120,600	1.3	1.0	0.8
Canada	290,100	254,100	242,000	1.2	1.0	1.0

Source: Statistics Canada

1. The periods refer to the census years, which run from June 1 to May 31.

2. Final postcensal estimates.

3. Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Postcensal estimates are based on the population from the most recent census and adjusted for births, deaths, immigration, emigration and net migration between provinces. Intercensal revisions are made to these estimates after each census.



COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

- Ontario's faster growth rate was due primarily to a substantial gain in net interprovincial migration. This factor accounted for 42,080 people, or over a third of total population growth. In contrast, Ontario experienced a net loss of 5,670 people to other provinces just two years ago.
- Natural increase continued to account for the largest share of population growth, although its relative importance declined.
- Net international migration continued to fall from 23,970 in census year 1983 to 16,000 in 1984.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, ONTARIO
1982-1984

TABLE 2

	Number			Per Cent of Total		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
Natural Increase	60,100	60,810	63,320	65.8	60.9	52.2
Net Migration	31,300	39,080	58,080	34.2	39.1	47.8
International	36,960	23,970	16,000	40.4	24.0	13.2
Interprovincial	-5,670	15,110	42,080	-6.2	15.1	34.6
Total Change	91,400	99,900	121,400	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada.

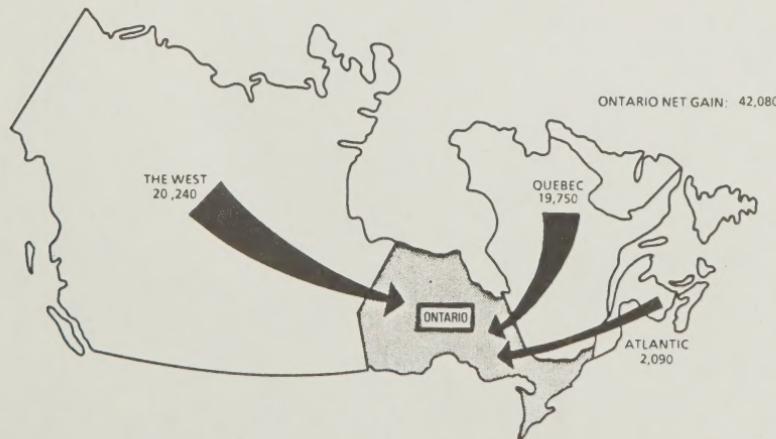
Notes: See notes in Table 1.
Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.



INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION

- Interprovincial population movement continues to be volatile. In the late 1970s population had flowed from Ontario to the West, reflecting increased economic activity there.
- The turnaround in net interprovincial migration to Ontario began in late 1981 and gained momentum in mid-1983, continuing through census year 1984.
- Ontario's gain was split almost evenly between the West and the East. The four western provinces accounted for 20,240, Quebec for 19,750 and the Atlantic provinces the remaining 2,090.
- Nearly 90 per cent of the net gain from the West was from Alberta, as indicated in Table 3. This reflects both an increase in the number of people moving from Alberta to Ontario and a decline in the flow from Ontario.
- For the past two years, Ontario has gained population in all age groups as a result of interprovincial migration. The group most affected by migration is the 20-24 age group followed by the 25-29 group as measured by the net migration rates shown in Table 4.

NET INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION
Census Year 1984



NET INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO
AND THE REST OF CANADA, 1976-1984

TABLE 3

	Annual Average 1976-1981	1982	1983	1984
Atlantic	260	2,370	-450	2,090
Newfoundland	710	1,310	-650	1,240
P.E.I.	-250	-10	-20	-150
Nova Scotia	-240	260	320	760
New Brunswick	40	810	-100	240
Quebec	20,300	15,550	15,420	19,750
West	-32,130	-23,580	140	20,240
Manitoba	-670	-730	-480	810
Saskatchewan	-1,300	-770	-300	240
Alberta	-19,920	-17,540	1,310	17,700
British Columbia	-9,900	-3,970	-410	1,060
Yukon and N.W.T.	-340	-580	20	420
Total	-11,570	-5,670	15,110	42,080

Source: Statistics Canada.

Notes: See notes in Table 1.

A negative sign means a loss to Ontario.

Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

NET INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION TO ONTARIO BY AGE
1982-1984

TABLE 4

	1982		1983		1984	
	Number	Net Migration Rate ¹	Number	Net Migration Rate ¹	Number	Net Migration Rate ¹
0-4	-190	-0.3	1,120	1.9	2,950	4.9
5-19	-1,580	-0.8	3,280	1.6	9,510	4.7
20-24	-2,730	-3.5	2,570	3.2	7,800	9.5
25-29	-2,110	-2.9	1,320	1.8	5,810	7.6
30-49	-440	-0.2	4,500	1.9	11,520	4.9
50-64	80	0.1	840	0.6	1,990	1.5
65+	1,310	1.5	1,480	1.7	2,500	2.7
Total	-5,670	-0.7	15,110	1.7	42,080	4.8

Source: Statistics Canada.

1. Per 1,000 population.

Note: See notes in Table 3.



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INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION

- Immigration to Ontario slowed to just over 40,000 in calendar year 1983, reflecting a general slowdown across Canada. However, Ontario's share rose slightly to 44.9 per cent.
- Approximately two-thirds of immigrants are in the 20-64 age group.

IMMIGRANTS TO ONTARIO BY AGE GROUP
1981-1983¹

TABLE 5

	Number			Per Cent of Total		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
0-4	3,274	3,105	1,676	6.0	5.8	4.2
5-19	13,064	11,929	8,772	23.8	22.5	21.9
20-24	7,154	7,041	6,135	13.0	13.3	15.3
25-29	7,750	8,005	5,762	14.1	15.1	14.4
30-49	13,148	13,175	8,963	23.9	24.8	22.4
50-64	6,786	6,352	5,542	12.4	12.0	13.8
65+	3,714	3,424	3,186	6.8	6.5	8.0
Total	54,890	53,031	40,036	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per Cent of Canada	42.7	43.8	44.9			

Source: Employment and Immigration Canada.

1. Data are for calendar years.

- Close family members sponsored by their relatives in Canada have been the largest component of immigration and their numbers have remained fairly constant at about 23,000 in the last three years. In 1983, there was a dramatic decrease in the independent and assisted-relative classes. This coincides with federal policy to restrict certain categories of immigration (e.g., immigrants who are selected for their labour market skills). The restriction came into effect on May 1, 1982 in response to weak labour market conditions in Canada.
- Over 40 per cent of immigrants planned to enter the labour force. Of these, the largest number intended to work in sales and other service occupations.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

- The number of births increased for the second consecutive year, due to a combination of more women in the child-bearing age groups and a slight increase in the fertility rate of women 25 years of age and over. The fertility rate among younger women continued to decline.
- Although the number of deaths has increased in the past few years, the standardized death rate has been falling.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN ONTARIO 1976-1983¹

TABLE 6

	Births	Crude Birth Rate ²	Total Fertility Rate ³	Deaths	Crude Death Rate ²	Standardized Death Rate ⁴
1976-80 (Avg.)	122,278	14.5	1.698	61,480	7.3	6.7
1981	122,183	14.2	1.633	62,838	7.3	6.2
1982	124,856	14.3	1.653	63,696	7.3	6.2
1983	126,826	14.4	1.659	64,507	7.3	6.0

Source: Statistics Canada and Treasury and Economics.

1. Data are for calendar years.
2. Per 1,000 population.
3. Total fertility rate is the number of children a woman would have if the current age-specific fertility rates applied throughout her child-bearing years.
4. The standardized death rate removes the effect of the changing age composition by relating death rates to a standard population -- in this case the 1971 age structure of the Ontario population.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

- Marriages and divorces declined between 1982 and 1983.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN ONTARIO 1976-1983¹

TABLE 7

	Marriages		Divorces	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 Population	Number	Rate per 100,000 Population
1976-1980 (Avg.)	68,281	8.1	20,619	244.3
1981	70,281	8.1	21,680	251.4
1982	71,595	8.2	23,644	271.3
1983	70,893	8.0	23,073	261.7

Source: Statistics Canada.

1. Data are for calendar year.

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